THE DECLARATION OF THE LORDS AND Commons assembled in the Parliament of England, to the *Subjects of Scotland.*

WITH HIS MAIESTIES Meſsage to the Lords of His Privy Counſell of SCOTLAND, *upon that occaſion.*

Charles R.

Our expreſſe pleaſure is, That this Our Declaration be Publiſhed in all Churches and Chappels within Our Kingdome of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, by the Parſons, Vicars or Curates of the ſame.

Printed, by His MAJESTIES Command,

AT OXFORD,

By LEONARD LICHFIELD Printer *to the Vniverſity.* 1642.

THE

DECLARATION

OF THE LORDS AND

Commons assembled in the

Parliament of England, to the

Subjects of Scotland.

WITH

HIS MAJESTIES

Message to the Lords of His

Privy Council of SCOTLAND,

upon that occasion.

Charles R.

Our Royal pleasure is, That this Our Declaration be Read in all Churches and Chapels within Our Kingdome of England and Dominion of Wales, by the Parsons, Vicars or Curats of the same.

By His Majesties Command,

OXFORD,

Printed by LEONARD LICHFIELD Printer

to the University. 1642.

The Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of *England* to the Subjects of *Scotland*, &c.

WE the Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of England, considering with what Wisdome and publike Affection, our Brethren of the Kingdome of Scotland did concurre with the endeavours of this Parliament, and the desires of the whole Kingdom, in procuring and establishing a firme peace and amity between the two Nations; and how lovingly they have since invited us to a nearer and higher degree of union, in matters concerning Religion and Church government, which we have most willingly and affectionatly embrac'd and intend to pursue; Cannot doubt but they will with as much forwardnesse and affection concurre with us in setling peace in this Kingdom, and preserving it in their own; that so we may mutually reap the benefit of that amity and allyance, so happily made and strongly confirmed betwixt the two Nations. Wherefore as we did about a yeare since, in the first appearance of trouble then beginning amongst them, actually declare, That in our sense and apprehension of the Nationall allyance betwixt us, we were thereby bound to apply the authority of Parliament, and power of this Kingdom to the preservation and maintenance of their peace. And seeing now that the troubles of this Kingdom are grown to a greater height, and the subtile practice of the Common Enemy of the Religion and Liberty of both Nations, doe appeare with more Evidence, strength, and danger then they did at that time, we hold it necessary to declare, that in our judgement the same obligation lyes upon our Brethren by the afore-mentioned Act, with the power and force of that Kingdom to assist us in repressing those enemies of us, who are now ar-

armes, and make warre not only without consent of Parliament, but even against the Parliament, and for the destruction thereof.

Wherefore we have thought good to make known to our Brethren, that His Majesty hath given Commission to divers eminent and known Papists, to raise forces, and to compose an Army in the North, and other parts of this Kingdom, which is to joyne with diverse forraine forces intended to be transported from beyond the Seas, for the destruction of this Parliament, and of the Religion and liberty of the Kingdom: And that the Prelaticall part of the Clergy and their adherents have likewise incited His Majesty to raise another Army, which in His own Person he doth conduct against the Parliament, and the Citty of London, Plundring and Robbing sundry well-affected Townes within their power. And that in prosecution of their malice, they are so presumptious and predominant of His Majesties resolutions, that they forbeare not those outrages in places, to wich His Majesty hath given his Royall word and Protection. A great cause and incentive of which malice, proceeds from the designe they have to hinder the Reformation of Ecclesiasticall government in this Kingdom, so much longed for by all the true lovers of the Protestant Religion. And hereupon we further desire our Brethren of the Nation of Scotland, to raise such forces as they shall iudge sufficient for the securing the peace of their own borders, against the ill-affected persons there, as likewise to assist us in suppressing the Army of Papists and Forreiners, which, as wee expect, will shortly be on foot heere, and if they be not timely prevented may prove as mischievous and distructive to that Kingdome, as to our selves.

And though we seek nothing from His Majesty that may diminish His just Authority or Honour, and have by many humble Petitions endeavoured to put an end to this unnaturall Warre and Combustion in the Kingdom; and to procure

His

His Majesties Protection and Security for our Religion, Liberty & Persons, (according to that great trust which His Majesty is bound to by the Lawes of the Land;) & shall still cõtinue to renew our Petitions in that kind. Yet to our great griefe wee see the Papisticall, and malignant Counsell, so prevalent with His Majesty, and His Person so engaged to their power, that wee have little hope of better successe of our Petitions then wee formerly had, and are thereby necessitated to stand upon our just defence; and to seeke the speedy and powerfull assistance of our Brethren of Scotland, *according to that Act agreed upon in the Parliaments of both Kingdomes, the common duty of Christianity, and the particular interests of their owne Kingdome.*

To which wee hope God will give such a blessing, that it may produce the preservation of Religion, the Honour, Safety and peace of His Majesty and all His Subjects, and a more strict conjunction of the Counsells, designes and endeavours of both Nations, for the comfort and releife of the Reformed Churches beyond Sea.

7. Novemb. 1642.
Hen. Elsing,
Cl: Parl: D. Com.

John Browne,
Cler: Parliam.

His Majesties Message to the Lords of His Privy Counsell of *Scotland*, upon the afore-said Occasion.

RIght Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cosens and Counsellours, and Right Trusty and Welbeloved Counsellours, We greet you well. We have lately seen a Paper presented to Us by the Earle of *Lyndsey*, as a Declaration of the Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of *England*, of the 7. of *November*, to Our Subjects of Our Kingdom of *Scotland*; which, after many high taxes of Us and Our Government, very earnestly invites, and in a manner challenges Assistance, from that Our native Kingdom, of Men and Armes for making a Warre against Us, makeing a clayme to that Assistance, by virtue of the late Act of Pacification, to the which (out of Our desire to make a perpetuall union between Our two Kingdoms, for the happinesse of both, and by it the more firmely to establish Our owne greatnesse and just power,) We cheerfully consented.

As

As We are at our ſoule afflicted, that it hath been in the Power of any factious, ambitious, and malitious Perſons, ſo farr to poſſeſſe the hearts of many of our Subjects of *England*, as to rayſe this miſerable Diſtemper and Diſtraction in this Kingdome, againſt all our reall Actions and Endeavours to the contrary; ſo We are glad, that this rage and fury hath ſo farr tranſported them, that they apply themſelves in ſo groſſe a manner to our Subjects of *Scotland*, whoſe experience of our Religion, Iuſtice, and Love of our People will not ſuffer them to beleeve thoſe horrid Scandalls laid upon Us; and their Affection, Loyalty, and Iealouſie of our Honour, will diſdain to be made Inſtruments to oppreſſe their Native Soveraigne, by aſſiſting an odious Rebellion.

We have from time to time acquainted our Subjects of that Kingdom with the Accidents and Circumſtances which have diſquieted this: how (after all the acts of Iuſtice, Grace, and Favour performed on our part, which were, or could be deſired to make a people compleatly happy,) We were driven by the force and violence of rude, and tumultuous Aſſemblies, from our City of *London*, and our two Houſes of Parliament:

liament. How attempts have been made to impose Lawes upon our Subjects without our Content, contrary to the Foundation, and Constitution of this Kingdom. How our Forts, Goods, and Navy were seised and taken from Us by force, and imployed against Us: our Revenue and ordinary subsistance wrested from Us. How We have been pursued with scandalous, and reproachfull language; bold, false, and seditious Pasquills, and Libells publiquely allowed against Us; and been told that We might, without want of modesty and Duty, be Deposed. Now after all this (before any force raysed by Us) an Army was raysed, and a Generall appointed to lead that Army against Us, with a Commission to Kill, Slay, and destroy all such who should be faithfull to Us. That when We had been by these meanes compelled with the assistance of our good Subjects, to raise an Army for our necessary defence, We sent diverse gratious Messages, earnestly desiring that the Calamities and Miseries of a Civill Warre might be prevented by a Treaty, and so We might know the grounds of this misunderstanding. How We were absolutely refused to be treated with: and how at last the Army (raised, as was pretended, for the defence of Our Person) was brought into

the Field againſt Us, gave Us Battaile, & (though it pleaſed God to give Us the Victory) deſtroyed many of Our good Subjects, with as imminent danger to Our own Perſon and Our Children, as the skill and malice of deſperate Rebells could contrive: of all which and the other Indignities which have been offer'd Us, We doubt not the Duty and Affection of Our *Scottiſh* Subjects will have ſo juſt a reſentment, that they will expreſſe to the world the ſenſe they have of Our ſufferings. And Our good Subjects of *Scotland* are not, We hope, ſo great Strangers to the Affaires of this Kingdome, to beleive that this Misfortune and Diſtraction is begot and brought upon Us by Our two Houſes of Parliament: (though in truth no unwarrantable Action againſt the Law can be juſtified even by that Authority.) They well know how the Members of both Houſes have been driven thence, inſomuch that of above five hundred Members of the Houſe of Commons, there are not now there above eighty, and of above one hundred of the Houſe of Peeres, not above fifteen or ſixteen. All which are ſo awed by the multitude of Anabaptiſts, Browniſts, and other Perſons, deſperate and decayed in their Fortunes, in & about the Citty of *London*, that in truth their

Consultations have not the freedome and Priviledge which belong to Parliaments.

Concerning any Commissions granted by Us to Papists to raise Forces, We must refer Our good Subjects to a Declaration lately set forth by Us upon the occasion of that Scandall, which We send together with this: and for Our own true & zealous Affection to the Protestant Religion, (the Advancement whereof Our Soule desires) We can give no other Instances, then Our constant practice, on which malice it selfe can lay no blemish; and those many Protestations We have made in the sight of Almighty God, to whom We know We shall be deerly accomptable, if We faile in the observation.

For that scandalous Imputation of Our Intention of bringing in Forraigne Forces, as the same is raised without the least colour or shadow of reason, and solemnly disavowed by Us in many of Our Declarations; so there cannot be a cleerer Argument to Our Subjects of *Scotland* that We have no such thought, then that We have hitherto foreborne to require the Assistance of that Our native Kingdome, from whose Obedience, Duty, and Affection We should confidently expect it, if We thought Our own Strength here too weake

to

to preſerve Us, and of whoſe Courage, & Loyalty We ſhall look to make uſe, before We ſhall thinke of any Forraigne Ayde to ſuccour Us. And We know no reaſonable or underſtanding man can ſuppoſe Our good Subjects of *Scotland* are obliged, or enabled by the late Act of Parliament in both Kingdomes, to obey the Invitation which is made to them by this pretended Declaration; when it is ſo evidently provided for by that Act, That as the Kingdom of *England* ſhall not make Warr againſt the Kingdom of *Scotland*, without conſent of the Parliament of *England*, ſo the Kingdome of *Scotland* ſhall not make Warr againſt the Kingdome of *England*, without the Conſent of the Parliament of *Scotland*: & when they have alwayes declared themſelves ſo carefull of Our Honour, Safety, and juſt Rights, which now undergoe ſo great violation.

This We have thought fit to ſay upon occaſion of this late Declaration, and doe commend it to you the Lords of Our Privy Counſell of Our Kingdome of *Scotland*, to be communicated and publiſhed to all Our loving Subjects there; and if the grave Counſell and Advice, which you derived hither by your Act of the 22th of *Aprill* laſt, had been followed here, in a tender Care of Our

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Royall Person, and of Our Princely Greatnesse & Authority, then would not this face of Confusion have appeared, which now threatens this Kingdome: And therefore We require you to use your utmost Endeavours to informe Our Subjects of that Our Kingdom, of the truth of Our Condition and that you suffer not the Scandalls and Imputations laid on Us, by the malice and Treason of some men, to make any Impression in the minds of Our People, to the lessening or corrupting their Affection and Loyalty to Us; but that you assure them the hardnesse We now undergoe, and the Armes We have been compelled to take up, and for the defence of Our Person, and Safety of Our Life, for the maintenance of the true Protestant Religion, for the preservation of the Lawes, Liberties, and Constitution of this Kingdome, and for the just Priviledges of Parliament: and We looke no longer for the blessing of Heaven, then We endeavour the defence and Advancement of all these: and We doubt not a dutifull Concurrence in Our Subjects of *Scotland*, in the care of Our Honour and just Rights, will draw downe a blessing upon that Nation too.

Given at Our Court at Oxford, *the sixth day of December.* 1642.

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